

tour to practice law, and became the prosecuting attorney of Huntington County. He served in this capacity from 1955–1959.

Dr. Roush's sights were set higher. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1958, and served the people of Northeastern Indiana until 1969. In 1970, he was reelected as a Representative of our district, and served until 1976. Mr. Roush's initiatives on behalf of his constituents are too numerous to mention. Among his many contributions, Dr. Roush established the 5th district scholarship program, which brought high school students from each of the schools in his congressional district to Washington for seminars on the governmental process, was instrumental in establishing the 911 emergency telephone hotline, and he inaugurated an institute on the legislative process for high school government teachers and an annual legislative seminar for women.

From 1977 to 1979, Dr. Roush was appointed by President Carter to serve as Director of the Office of Regional and Intergovernmental Operations of the Environmental Protection Agency. Additionally, he has served as both a member and chairman on the board of directors of the Huntington College, as a member of the board of directors of the Merry Lea Environmental Center in Albion, IN, as a member of various veterans' organizations, and as a member of the Indiana Society of Washington.

Mr. Speaker, such dedication deserves recognition. Dr. Roush's service to what is now the Fourth District of Indiana should be memorialized for generations to come. Changing the name of Huntington Reservoir to Roush Lake would ensure that Dr. Roush is duly recognized for his many contributions as a statesman. I urge my colleagues to support this provision of H.R. 3816.

#### CALL FOR REFORM OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 30, 1996*

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, in the 20 years since its inception, the implementation of the Endangered Species Act has undermined the rights of private landowners and is jeopardizing the Nation's food supply.

The people of the Central Valley of California, in which my district is located, have on more than one occasion been penalized for simply trying to irrigate, cultivate, or otherwise use their own property. This illustrates one fundamental flaw in the Endangered Species Act: one section of the population is paying a disproportionate share of the cost of protecting endangered species. We, the people of the United States, decided to protect endangered species. Yet, while the farmers and business people of the Central Valley pay the cost of administering endangered species habitats on their property, those Americans who do not own and work the land are exempted from the cost of protecting endangered species.

A second, and more disturbing, result of the implementation of the act is that it threatens America's food supply. Tulare and Kern Counties, both located within my district, are the second and third largest agricultural producing

counties in the United States. Tulare County annually produces over 260,000 bales of cotton, over 1 million tons of citrus, over 340,000 head of cattle, and over 568 million gallons of milk. Kern County produces over 730,000 tons of grapes, over 590,000 bales of cotton, over 600,000 tons of citrus, and over 104 million gallons of milk. The Central Valley of California feeds the Nation. In enforcing the Endangered Species Act, the Government is not only acting against the property rights of private landowners, it is also hindering the production of the Nation's food. Let me give some examples.

Federal and State agents force landowners to pay outrageous fees and penalties in order to resolve concerns for the well-being of endangered species, including various rodents and lizards, living on private property.

One farmer who tried to build a turkey ranch had to forfeit some of his land to the Government and pay \$50,000 for the management of a habitat for the Tipton Kangaroo Rat, among other species.

One farmer, hoping to build a dairy, plowed 160 acres of his own land. The Fish and Wildlife Service did not approve, fearing for the kangaroo rat, and the farmer was forced to sell the Government 112 acres of his land and provide \$14,000 for the area's management.

On yet another occasion, an environmental assessment was required during the sale of land in southern Tulare County. The assessment team found no endangered species on the property in question, but, as they were returning to their car, they spied a Swainson's Hawk, a threatened species, flying overhead. The hawk never landed on the property, but the team still believed it might feed on rodents living on the property. As a consequence, the farmer who owned the land had to pay an outrageous \$165,000 in mitigation fees.

These fees not only represent an exorbitant cost for the farmers involved, they also show how a small group of citizens are paying for a solution to a problem we as a society decided to address. In reforming the Endangered Species Act we must balance the rights of landowners with the rights of threatened animals, and we must ensure that society as a whole contributes to the cost of protecting such animals.

The Endangered Species Act not only poses a threat to the California farmer and businessperson, it poses a threat to all citizens. Production in the richest agricultural region in the United States has time and again been obstructed by overzealous Government agents enforcing the act.

In 1991 California farmers were in the middle of a 6-year drought, and the Kern County Water Agency proposed drilling emergency wells to irrigate crops. Before it could begin to recover much-needed groundwater, however, the Water Agency was forced to complete surveys for the presence of the kangaroo rat, at a cost of over \$27,000. Not a single endangered species was ever identified. The environmental assessment caused a delay of 3 months in the drilling of the wells, and thousands of acres of valuable crops were put in jeopardy.

In another incident, the Kern County Water Agency, along with the State of California, purchased 20,000 acres of land to construct an underground reservoir. "Water banks" such as these are a very cost-effective way of collecting water for irrigation, and California tax-

payors invested close to \$60 million in the project. The Water Agency, regardless of the fact that it spent over \$100,000 on a comprehensive conservation plan for the area, was told it must set aside 12,000 acres for an endangered species habitat, leaving only 8,000 acres for the water bank. The Water Agency understandably believed this was unreasonable and abandoned the project.

I support H.R. 2275, the Endangered Species Conservation and Management Act, which says those who enforce the Endangered Species Act must consider economic impacts and property owners' rights when taking action to protect endangered species. The bill would require the Government to pay landowners fair market value when, in creating and administering habitats for endangered species, it causes the value of the property to diminish.

H.R. 2275 also requires that the Secretary of Interior use only the best scientific or commercial data in determining which species are threatened or endangered, delegates authority to the individual States to protect endangered species that reside within each State, and establishes a National Biological Diversity Reserve to help preserve the existence of threatened and endangered species.

Effective reform of the Endangered Species Act should be on our agenda. I urge support for the Endangered Species Conservation and Management Act to better protect the property rights of landowners and preserve agricultural production in the Central Valley, while accommodating the society-wide goal of preserving truly endangered species.

#### RESOLUTION TO BRING DR. HANS JOACHIM SEWERING TO JUSTICE

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 30, 1996*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a concurrent resolution with Senator RICK SANTORUM calling for an official investigation of Dr. Hans Joachim Sewering by the German Government. At the time of Hitler's reign in Germany, Dr. Sewering was a member of the Nazi SS and the medical director of the Schenbrunn Sanitarium in Bavaria, Germany. During his tenure at this clinic for mentally and physically handicapped children, Dr. Sewering ordered the deaths of 909 innocent children.

After the war, Dr. Sewering was not punished. His crimes were never even acknowledged by the German Government. In fact, Dr. Sewering went on to achieve a successful medical career in the German State of Bavaria. He thought that the world had forgotten the children that he sent to death.

But, in 1993, four Franciscan nuns who were witnesses to this atrocity broke their vow of silence in order to bring Dr. Sewering to justice. Yet, to date, the Bavarian Government refuses to investigate this matter or press charges.

Thanks to the Anti-Defamation League and my constituent, Michael Franzblau, M.D., the world has not forgotten the helpless children who dies at the hands of this man.

Dr. Hans Joachim Sewering must be exposed for what he is, a Nazi war criminal.